



BARRILLA

THE CENTRAL BANK MONEY MUSEUM QUARTERLY

VOL. VI NO. 2

APRIL 1979





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Published quarterly by the Money Museum, Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila. Listed with the U.S. Library of Congress under Ref. No. 0-51-486 and with the International Serials Data System under ISSN — 0115 — 4370, Annual Subscription: ₱28; Foreign: \$6. Individual Copies: ₱7; Foreign \$1.50.

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1979, being the International Year of the Child, our cover features the artist's design of the 50-Piso silver commemorative coin which bears a portrait of a typical Filipino child marking for the first time since 1897 the return of the child to Philippine numismatics.

Editorial

Research is essential for the growth of knowledge. It is unfortunate that few numismatists today are engaged in serious research or study. Collectors who miss this important aspect of the hobby become mere acquirers or investors, and miss out on some of the more satisfying rewards of numismatics. However, present-day collectors and numismatists are not entirely to be blamed for the dearth of significant data on local numismatic items despite the many new finds in recent years. Original sources for historical documents are difficult to come by, and trying to locate and utilize even standard historical references requires time, patience, and true grit. Furthermore, the national archives are inaccessible and with most of the archival material still unclassified, it is almost impossible to locate original data related to Philippine numismatics.

Language is another obstacle to be hurdled since historical documents pertaining to the Spanish Colonial period are written in Spanish, a language fast disappearing in this country. Serious numismatists who are hampered by lack of knowledge of Spanish can therefore go only to Blair & Robertson's standard reference, *The Philippine Islands*, and even then, hunting through fifty-one volumes for vague numismatic references can be frustrating.

We have always hoped to foster numismatic research and encourage collectors to enhance their knowledge, and it has been our policy in *Barrilla* to emphasize the historical and cultural aspects of our numismatic heritage. It is with this purpose in mind that we plan to present to our readers such valuable historical documents as may be available to us from time to time, beginning with the significant work "Legislacion Sobre Moneda Filipina" by F. Aguilar y Biosca, published in 1893. It is hoped that we can continue to bring to our readers' attention such important material, and that numismatists everywhere will be benefited.

LEGISLACION SOBRE MONEDA FILIPINA Prologue

by F. Aguilar y Biosca

ED'S NOTE:

Early research by pioneer Philippine numismatists relied heavily on a book, "Legislacion Sobre Moneda Filipina", written in 1893 by F. Aguilar y Biosca. Unfortunately this very significant volume is now exceedingly rare and inaccessible to the present crop of numismatic scholars. As a service to serious numismatists, "Barrilla" is undertaking the reprinting of this valuable collection of edicts and decrees from Spanish colonial times, beginning with the prologue, which is a general commentary and background by the author. In subsequent issues we intend to publish the decrees themselves, both in the original Spanish and translated into English.

From the present *Coleccion legislativa* (Collection of Laws), which is not as complete as we would wish to have because of the lack of time and the actual circumstances arising from the special organization of the Philippines, it is easy to observe the diversity of criteria which have been followed with respect to the monetary question in the Archipelago. From the Laws of the Indies, which had not provided the actual trade value of money and which had

depended more on the mark of the die rather on the weight and the law, up to the last orders made known by the day-by-day need of a constantly changing market, the reader is confronted with proclamations, orders, decrees, resolutions, and circulars of all kinds and provisions. Undoubtedly inasmuch as the subject had never been explained thoroughly and clearly, defining frankly what role the Philippines had in monetary world, opponents, confronted at times by

thousands of opposing considerations and restrained almost always by circumstances of the moment — in no way inseparable — it is discovered that over short intervals of time, there were contrary provisions, recognizing today what had been neglected yesterday affirming one day what it has deemed the day before and vice versa. Certainly the Philippine monetary problem is not one of those questions that disturb the world and perennially cause headaches to diplomats, but for our country, it would be foolhardy to ignore that it is an issue of prime importance, which merits careful and profound attention, abandoning the practice of temporary cures which create a veritable ailment where before there had only been a simple malaise and which deprive the sick of hope when the illness had already been created.

That it is an important question for Spain is shown by this *Coleccion legislativa*; it is shown by the countless measures which traders and consumers had sent to those in power and to the press. That the proper attention we deem necessary had not been given to it is certainly obvious . . . the circular of the Secretary of Finance, Treasurer and the report of the Chamber of Commerce which we reproduce in the Appendix attest to this. It is quite evident that the enormous distance between the Archipelago and Spain together with all kinds of obstacles and difficulties inherent in long distances prevent ready solutions in many ways; but it is all the more necessary to overcome this inconvenience, especially now that among the officials as well as traders, there are many who lived in the Philippines and possess extensive knowl-

edge of the country. The increasing facility and safety of communications negate obstacles which in other times were insurmountable, but which in these times would consolidate and guarantee the subordination of such a distant province to the central authorities.

A country which still has to be in part civilized with reference to its area and needs an appropriation of 67 million pesetas in round numbers barely enough to subsist; a country that hardly counts on a definitely organized territory and with many faults in organization; which, owing to the faulty organization has, at present, despite its extensive coasts, only four ports of trade open to world trade and yet shows an import trade of 119,086,865 pesetas and an export trade of 139,882,845 pesetas, according to statistics of last year, is not a country to be considered casually, nor treated as a remote thing of little value, not only because of what it attains at present, but more because of what it can be in the future. Indeed these Islands are facing a great future.

It is necessary that the Philippine monetary system stop being the favorite and recurrent object of some tricksters and amateurs and become the main concern and study of the central government. It is very easy for monetary problems or call them, crises, to become social problems and become harbingers of non-attractive happenings; and even if in the present case there is no cause for great alarm, it is well, nevertheless, to avoid certain dangers and erase all possibility of their occurrence.

The monetary system of the Philippines is in a lamentable state. It is bi-

metal as in the Peninsula and this already is deplorable; but it is also embellished by other alien details which cannot, in any way, be ignored. A peso (peso fuerte), more officious than official, plays the role of monetary unit and in effect, all the peso-coins which circulate in the Archipelago are foreign and carry the mark of the Mexican eagle instead of the engraved castles and lions of Spain. It is ordered that the keeping of accounts be done by pesos and centimos (one-hundredth of a monetary unit), but since the centimo already represents a respectable value and cannot be depreciated in the accounts, it had been necessary to consider it sub-divided into eights of a centimo and odd coin impossible to mark, which was also admitted officiously.

Trading or retail — (and even wholesale) buying, unmindful of the decimal and eighth system which remains indicated, is done by pesos, *reales fuertes*, and *cuartos*, such that when a trader, generally *sangle*, says that merchandise costs, for example, three and four, this can mean three pesos and four *reales fuertes*, or three *reales fuertes* and four *cuartos*. The interpretation of the phrase depends on the understanding of the buyer. Of course the on-going change of the Peninsular element which varies now and then, adds to the market half-pesos, pesetas and half pesetas, and even *reales vellon*, but the former kind was what was more common and the oriental traders were somewhat perplexed when they were paid in the latter kind of coin.

Well then, the coins used and circulated vary much from the two monetary

systems proclaimed: in the decimal system, there is lack of centime coins and eighths of a centime while in the binary system, there is lack of *reales* and *half-reales fuertes*. The two-reales fuertes coins have almost completely disappeared. These are known in the Peninsula as columnar pesetas. Only the eight *reales fuertes*, which is the peso, and the four *reales fuertes* which is the half peso exist.*

Can anything be more tangled? Is it possible to tolerate any further the continuance of such anarchy? Such disagreement between law and customs, such mishmash of the old and the modern, of the official and the officious, this lack of agreement between theory and practice? Above all, can the representative monetary unit, granting for peace's sake, the peso to be the monetary unit — a foreign coin — be tolerated? Should Spain make a public admission of impotence in resolving the monetary question in her Far Eastern territories?

The harm done to legitimate trade by this negligence was incalculable. Legitimate trade can push through, amidst disorganization, improvements for the protection of its interests, of the interest of the consumers, of the public in general, and ultimately of the State, which is always the recipient of under-served punishment from individuals. In this ingenious way, the consumers — the flock of sheep nobody remembers — are doubly hit, like we are wont to say, because on the one hand, they are victims

*A half real fuerte came into my possession accidentally and I was told that in some stores, this coin is not passed on! This is true.

of the exchange and on the other hand, they are the ones who pay back the losses suffered by the merchant. A merchant would stop being honest and would indulge in trickery in order to recover whatever he suffered from the purchases. But, apart from these damages, which are of suprising quantity, it would be enough to curse the said disorder, the exuberant growth (of evil) the exchange casts behind, maintaining in constant activity this detestable source of demoralization which is painfully caused by the laws contained in this collection and which contaminate and poison everything. Perhaps in the agitation of this exchange, there is something of the struggle of races, something of dog-eat-dog attitude of erring beings, something of hates, craftily tamed, something of everyone-for-himself attitude; but there are also some things which ought to be destroyed to put a stop to them.

Shortly before the re-opening of the Mint of Manila, the half-peso coins were being bought with one percent premium and thanks to the honesty of some officials, the treasuries held on to their holdings, thus frustrating designs which could only produce harm and losses. At the same time there also appeared with premium, the *calderilla* (copper coin) and the peso was sold at nine *reales fuertes* or twenty *cuartos* more than its value. The peseta and the half-peseta, which is even rarer, became scarce while the minor coin, very wisely acquired less value in *real* than what it represented in relation to the big coin. Inasmuch as here the Chinese play the part of witches in the Middle ages, of nocturnal phantoms in our town and villages, and of *English gold*

and the *hand of reaction* in our cities some years ago, the practice of this monopoly was attributed to them, an idea with which to arouse at least the spontaneous regional patriotism of the country and disorient administrative action of the State in order to pounce on the prey and devour it. We are sure that the Chinese were not the ones who used to go to the Finance offices soliciting half-pesos.

Perhaps no loss is as perceptible as the prices which the circulation of bills reach all over the Peninsula — an indirect effect of the monetary situation of the country, although the immediate cause, the source of scandalous pretexts is the considerable imbalance in the past year of Philippine trade with Spain. The public official — and we mention him principally because here he is everything — is the favorite victim in this regard, the victim whose cries — if they do not reach the ears of our government — have no chance of being heard elsewhere, not even a salutary echo in another sphere. The public official, who goes to the Philippines suffers — like all other employees — the 10 per cent discount, finds the prices of goods necessary to life high, and if by dint of care and privations he manages to save something by the time he returns to his country and finds himself with money the country rejects, he has to exchange it in the Bank and the latter, for this service, collects more than a fifth of his savings, in fact 22 per cent. To whom does a major part of the salary enjoyed by a public official in the Philippines go? This is assuming that the official, and his family, if he has one, enjoys perfect health during his stay in the

Archipelago, a very difficult thing to achieve because the slightest illness during his term not only eats up his savings, but also the salaries he expects to receive. Let us not speak of those officials who leave some members of their families in the Peninsula and have to support them from the Archipelago, nor of other cases; otherwise this would be a long story without ending, and let us ignore the accounts to which these events lead us, because we shall be straying too much from our aim, which is none other than to give one more reason for a quick solution to the monetary problem.

Since we already mentioned the public official, it behooves us to say a few words about the immigrant, or the settler. It is clear that the former, in leaving his native land to work in other lands does not do so of his own free will, but because he is driven there by circumstances: he goes away from his country to look for a livelihood he does not find in his own land. For this reason it seems that he should be perfectly satisfied with only the honest acquisition of this livelihood, but the past deprivations and the hard experience he had suffered because of them, should these not arouse in him the idea of saving and force him to practice it? Is it not very deplorable that the Spanish immigrant to the Philippines, to a Spanish territory, who in spite of difficulties and dangers of all sorts, manages to save something, should see a considerable portion of his savings lost to him when he returns to his native land? As to the settler, in addition to what we have said about the immigrant, a large portion of which is also applicable to

him, what attractions can we offer to induce him to leave and engage in agriculture, if after the enormous distance he has to traverse, the dangers of the trip, the insecurity of health, he finds that if he transfers his money to the Peninsula, he has to leave more than a fifth of the amount in the hands of the Manila Bank?

The State is no less exempt than the individuals: the exchange was tolerable when hardly three years ago, the rate reached was 5 per cent and two years ago, rarely did it go beyond 10 per cent. However, from then on, the rates became intolerably excessive and attention should be focused on this point, a thing easily glossed over and yet is of great import and tends to influence in a decisive manner the final solutions that should be taken. We refer to the amounts which the Philippine Treasury remits to the Peninsula for the general appropriations and which constitute the first section of the budget of expenditures of the Archipelago. These amounts can be computed as one million pesos annually. How much does the remittance of this amount cost the State? Supposing that the State, in consideration of the total amount to be remitted obtains the exchange under present circumstances, 19 per cent, which is not far from the truth, then the State actually pays the Bank for the remittance required, the enormous amount annually of 190,000 pesos. Of course we live in the hope that the exchange would dip, but it is necessary to abandon this hope if the monetary reforms the country requires are not introduced. The industry of the Peninsula, not only improves, but

it also knows that in the Philippines, it has one of the best markets and gains in the imports of products from there. In 1890 the Peninsula closed its books with a balance in favor of the Archipelago of 1,432,655 pesos; in 1891 it had a balance in its favor of 1,674,784 pesos and in the past year, a respectable balance of 3,735,084 pesos. Consequently the Philippine exchange rate in the markets of the Peninsula had to be higher each time, outside the machinations of the exchange. It is true that England ended up last year with a balance of 1,715,221 pesos in favor of the Philippines and that consequently the bill in London had to be lower than that in Madrid, but inasmuch as the pound sterling is quoted in Madrid at 29-30 pesetas, the two exchanges are almost even, despite the expenses and fluctuations of the rate or exchange between Madrid and London. It would be necessary to reduce the importation of goods from the Peninsula considerably, for the exchange rate to go down naturally, but this would not sit well with us; for the exportation of Philippine products to the Peninsula be increased, an unlikely event, in view of the nature of these products; or that the price of silver should rise, which also has very little chance of happening. To think of gold today is to day-dream.

The causes which are thought to be generators of the actual monetary situation of the Philippines, such as the rise in the rates, are so many and different that one easily loses count of them, but we are half tempted to reduce all into one only: that we have done almost nothing to avert the perennial damage. Behind our neglect, or our inexplicable indifference,

bad weeds have arisen and multiplied. The conqueror in the Philippine market, the Mexican peso has arrogantly taken over, this darling child of the exchange, the smuggler who has been trained to an incredible degree that everytime an attempt to choke the evil was made by partial remedies, no matter how much effort was put to enforce these, came to naught. Thus the conflict raged from the start and thus perhaps it had given cause for some foolishly critical articles which we read in some newspapers of Madrid, revealing the crass ignorance about the Philippines of whoever vaunted them in public, like the development of the monetary question which is being ventilated now.

It was inevitable, given the habits of this oriental territory of ours, that the Chinese should be blamed for the monetary crises which quite often occur in the Archipelago and there are always some who impute to them a permanent and evil influence — without any suggestion for its possible extermination, nor for the monetary question, nor for other problems which trouble these lands. The capital sin they are accused of is that they bring the money to their country, an accusation that is not new, for it had already been felt in the Laws of the Indies and in the proclamations of the closing years of the last century and the beginning of the present. We are so convinced that the Chinese do bring much money to their homeland from the Philippines that we do not hesitate to publish the amounts exported during the last three years by the subjects of the neighboring empire.

SILVER EXPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES TO CHINA

| YEAR | QUANTITY OF SILVER | IN OTHER FORMS |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1890 . . . | \$1,799,064 | None |
| 1891 . . . | 75,880 | None |
| 1892 . . . | None | None |

total export of
silver coins by
Chinese for the
last three years: \$1,874,940

It is evident therefore that the Chinese do take the silver of the Philippines, but what happens to gold is more remarkable. This metal which was abundant in the Archipelago before, is now alarmingly very scarce. Neither the Treasuries, nor the vaults, nor the Banks have the least sample of it, meaning therefore that no coin of this type is found in the commercial operations – wholesale or retail. Well then, although gold does not appear anywhere, the Chinese find them and they take them to their country in the following form:

GOLD EXPORT FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO CHINA

| YEAR | VALUE | FORM |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| 1890 | \$24,202 | In coins |
| | 1,000 | In ingots |
| | 1,220 | In jewelry |
| | 16,300 | In bullion |
| | 2,000 | In gold dust |
| Total: \$44,722 | | |
| 1891 | \$25,396 | In coins |
| | 15,000 | In the rough |
| | 9,000 | In bullion |
| | 2,500 | In gold dust |
| Total: \$51,896 | | |

| | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1892 | \$63,233 | In coins |
| | 41,400 | In jewelry and bullion |
| | 1,000 | In gold dust |
| Total: \$105,633 | | |

Grand total in 3 years: \$202,251

Are the Chinese paid wages in gold and others in silver? Are they also paid in gold for the articles they sell us? Are they owners of the gold mines which exist in the territory? Not at all. That the Chinese bring the fruits of their labor to their country is not strange. Although it would seem an exaggeration, as I have stated on other occasions, they should be rewarded for engaging in activities in the Philippines which, were it not for them, could not be done by anybody else. Here, as in the Peninsula, we have many bachelor's degree-holders, many licentiates, many doctors, artists and poets, but few industrial workers. It is understandable therefore that the sons of Confucius should bring silver, but that they should also bring gold when nobody pays them in gold, when they own no mines of this metal is strange. What is indeed understandable is that in a country weak and improvident like the Philippines, there should be no gold, even if the rivers were turned into currents of liquid gold. Evidently, the bimetalism of our country does not help her any. It is not by complaining against the Chinese about how things are done, but by attacking the evil at the root, or which is the same, by doing what the Chinese do that they could be rendered unnecessary.

There are also exportations of silver coins to Saigon and Singapore, which amounted during the last three years to 918,957 pesos. Added to the total of

Chinese exports during the same period, there is a grand total of 2,793,891 pesos. The insignificant amounts which have been exported to the Peninsula should not be counted, for they are the same amounts in Peninsular money brought by travellers.

In the same period, the Philippines closed its balance sheet with an excess of exports over imports, meaning it had a balance in its favor of 13,237,856 pesos.

From the facts we have presented, it is possible to deduce that the monetary problem in the Philippines embraces four main points:

Monetary system; what coins to mint and where.

Lowering the exchanges in the Peninsula.

Procedure to carry out the exchange of money.

The manner of preventing monetary crises in the future.

We would be only too happy to give extracts of enlightening and well-thought of information which have been aired concerning the four points mentioned above, but this would greatly expand this *Coleccion* and take us beyond the limits we have imposed. The solutions which have been presented are almost all reasonable and we find something and even many, acceptable, but in almost all of them too, some details which should be mentioned particularly, have been omitted. Together, all of them or the great portion of the principal and secondary points related to the monetary question which occupies us, are solved, such that nothing else should be done except to select the best from each

proposition, bearing in mind always that the best is not always the most practical and effective, and often, in trying to do better, the result is neither good nor better than before.

We shall say something about each of them separately.

MONETARY SYSTEM: WHAT COINS TO MINT AND WHERE: We believe the same identical system should be adopted that is used in the Peninsula. The Philippines trade with countries with which the Peninsula and other countries also trade, without the necessity of having a monetary unit of five francs or pesetas. The Philippines should therefore have the peseta of the Peninsular as its monetary unit and abandon the old ridiculous denominations of pesos and reales fuertes, which are not absolutely needed or even convenient. In using the peso as the monetary unit, the consequence has been that in the decimal system which prevails in the book-keeping, there are eighths of a centime which do not correspond to the decimal system and cannot be minted owing to its insignificant value — which is a little more than half a centime of the peseta. The coins which should be put in circulation should also be the same as those of the Peninsula, that is to say, those minted in the National mint of Madrid.

In saying this, we are of the opinion that there should not be a mint in the Philippines. All coins bearing the engraved arms of Spain should be minted in the National Mint in Madrid. In this way, among other advantages, there would be a priori guarantee that the coin is genuine and is regulated as to weight and the law,

defined in the ordinances. The countless difficulties which had brought about the founding of the Mint of Manila can be seen in the course of this *Coleccion*, as well as in the Royal Decree of January 12, 1863 which had to prohibit the circulation in the Peninsula of gold coins of four, two, and one-pesos coming out of the said Mint.

The ease with which the law on silver coins can be changed here, the need to acquire in Europe the machine for manufacturing them, the need to wait for the dies, etc. from the Peninsula, as well as the approval for casting the metal; the internal and external defects observed on the product witnessed by the Supreme Orders of October 3, 1873 and February 22 of 1877, and other reasons which need not be enumerated here — all together counsel the suppression of the Mint of Manila and the provision for the Archipelago that coinage be done by the Peninsular Mint. Today, the means of communication are easy and regular; the coins can come from Madrid in almost the same time it will take to manufacture them here.

With regard to the minting of gold, indeed it should be done; but while we use the bi-metal system and the conditions in the country remain unchanged, to send minted gold to the Philippines will be the same, we think, as endorsing it to the Chinese and other foreign countries which surround us. With the silver alone there will be sufficient, especially when we consider the fact that the Philippines exports more than it imports and it is easy to dictate the law in the choice of money which would require the importing country of Philippine products

to make use of Spanish coins and thus rehabilitate, even if only in a small way, the value of our silver mintage. From where does the extraordinary importance of the Mexican peso come, if not from its circulation in the Philippine market? This peso enjoys more prestige in the Philippines than in its own country, despite the fact that (we also believe what others do) there exists a clandestine factory for Mexican pesos not very far from the Archipelago.

LOWERING THE EXCHANGE RATES IN THE PENINSULA: There is a natural reason for the exchange rate in the Peninsula to be high and this is because the Philippines owes the Peninsular market great sums as a consequence of the great inequality between imports from and exports to the Peninsula. This can be partly compensated by exchanging bills of credit via London with corresponding agencies in the Peninsula, if in London the bills are paid in silver; but since the bills in London are paid in gold, the value of the bills should be reduced by the calculated difference between the amount of 25 pesetas — the value the bimetalists attribute to pound sterling — and the price of the pound in the Spanish exchange — a difference which added to the expenses of the transactions practically nullifies all the advantages of the exchange in London.

But besides these reasons, the people of evil intentions — and there are some in the Philippines — have given fuel to the suspicion that the Bank takes undue advantage of those who return to the Peninsula and have to change their money because it is of no use to them beyond

Singapore and in Singapore there is little the Spaniard returning to Madrid can do. Abolish this need to change money to take to the Peninsular and the exchange rate will go down immediately, because if it should not, it would be suppressed: the cost of the transport, fare, and insurance of the money do not amount to 3%, who then will not transport his money in Manila even if it should cost something to change the silver for bills upon landing at the ports of the Peninsula?

Moreover, we believe that the State instead of spending enormous quantities in paying exchange losses, can easily — once the monetary unit in all Spanish territories becomes the same — establish the common official mint with no other problem to face, but the moving of coins which, after all, is not much of an inconvenience.

The time may come in fact, when trade exchange will be at par and even with premium, but all the probabilities are against this possibility.

PROCEDURE TO CARRY OUT THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY: This is in reality the crux of the problem and much effort had been devoted to it. Diligent and informed finance officials have tried hard to drive out the Mexican peso from the Philippines and replace it with minted coin of the Philippines, ever since the establishment of the Mint of Manila and the authorization given it to mint silver; but they were not able to attain this goal, thanks to the exchange — this hydra which grows at one end when cut off at another; they succeeded in banning Mexican pesos minted before 1877, but

they achieved nothing by this because the clandestine manufacturers of Mexican pesos made them well from this dies and they too, prefer to use some dies more than the others.

The clandestine manufacturer of Mexican pesos encouraged by smuggling is what makes the exchange of money very difficult. It is true that the Mexican peso has from 2 to 2-1/2 per cent more silver than that of Spain, a difference that added to what exists between the *duro* and minor silver coins, is enough to pay the cost of reminting Mexican coins and perhaps reap a profit. It seems then that nothing else should be done except to go on reminting Mexican pesos until they are all gone. However, the smuggler would take charge of introducing new Mexican pesos and the clandestine factories, of undermining the law. Inasmuch as the illegal pesos carry the same engraving as the genuine ones, a time will come when it will be necessary to scrutinize all Mexican coins one by one in order to be sure of its genuineness, a practically impossible thing to do.

Ignoring the various opinions governing the procedure in the exchange, which would be tedious to discuss, we believe that without a try nothing can be gained. Seeing where all the attempts of the exchange had failed, we can easily deduce that the most needed condition in this operation has to be speed, and if possible, surprise and *qui potest capere, capiat*.

Money is in itself fearsome and untrustworthy, more so in a country like this where the financial art is still in its infancy. The Deposit Vault keeps nearly 10 million pesos and the least negligence

in the operation of the exchange could arouse fear and cause some bitterness, especially when the smugglers and money-changers who think they are doing something for humanity, take over activities of an honorable and honest trade.

**MANNER OF PREVENTING
MONETARY CRISES IN THE FUTURE:**

The hoarders of money (another excellent phase of honest trading) cannot be suppressed, but it is possible to give them strong warnings.

We believe that to prevent the scarcity of some coins at any time, it is enough to be prepared. Recently, it was enough to mint millions of pesos and half-pesetas to dispell the effects of certain manipulations of money-changers and restore peace in the monetary circulation that

was beginning to be threatened.

When the money-changers know that there is a good reserve of minor coins and brass money in the Treasury which can be released to the market for making payments and for exchange, they will decide not to hoard any coin. An office of the Finance department should be able to handle statistics on money circulation and periodically report them with proposals for preserving equilibrium or to achieve equilibrium whenever threatened.

Finally, we maintain that the monetary question in the Philippines is not something that can be resolved with time and that the longer the problem is allowed to persist more of the present money will be hoarded, the exchange will be more difficult, which indeed, is the crux of the problem. □

We cannot rightfully claim to be numismatists if, in fact, we are no more than collectors of coins and medals, chiefly for the purpose of accumulating as large a collection as possible. The accumulation and posession of a large quantity of coins does not make one a numismatist; it is what one learns from his coins that makes the hobby interesting, instructive and really worthwhile.

..... *The Numismatist* November 1937

Philippine Numismatists

WILLIE VILLAREAL

by Doris G. Nuyda

A comparative newcomer to the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society is Willie Villareal, lawyer and businessman. In less than two years since becoming a member, this collector has grown from a mere aficionado to a concerned numismatist, the term *numismatist* here connoting all the seriousness of purpose inherent in a true collector. Today, he is battling for stronger nationalism from fellow collectors — for plain, practical reasons as well as altruistic ones.

For Philippine coins are finding their way out of the country fast, he says, and in such amounts that there may come an alarming point when the best Philippine collections may not be in the Philippines at all but in the possession of foreigners — or foreign countries.

But isn't numismatics international? We ask. And isn't it only natural for hobbyists and collectors and dealers from all over the world to trade and exchange so that coins pass from hand to hand and

from country to country?

We inquire if the coin situation was akin to that of butterflies in the Philippines where the handful of Filipino collectors are frustratingly handicapped when foreigners "invade" their butterfly preserves with better equipment and perhaps better finances enabling them to make better catches. It has gotten such that to view the best Philippine lepidopt-



era collection, today, one has to go to a European museum.

Willie nods and says that a parallel situation does exist in the numismatic scene. What usually happens, he explains, is that when a Filipino collector or dealer comes across a coin that he finds too expensive, or he is not sure about, he tends to pass it up or maybe even downgrade it, hoping perhaps to lessen its value so that no one would be interested in it (in an attitude of "If-I-can't-have-it-then-neither-should-you").

That sort of attitude, says Willie, is the easiest way to lose our coins to foreign collectors. Rather than pass up a coin, rather than downgrade it, he suggests that collectors bring it to the attention of other Filipino collectors and dealers who would be in a better position to identify and authenticate it, or possibly buy it.

He fears that if this situation were allowed to continue, Filipino collectors in the future might end up having to acquire Filipino coins from foreign dealers — a sorry state of affairs, indeed. But the situation can still be circumvented, he says, with a little bit more of what he calls "moral responsibility" among Filipino collectors. He believes the PNAS or the Money Museum could best initiate such a campaign.

Willie got his first 'taste' of coins from his father, Cornelio Villareal, former Speaker of the House of Representatives who, as legal counsel in the province was often paid in kind — chickens and pigs — and sometimes arras. Through the years he was able to gather an assortment of those arras, and these last he gave to Willie, then about seven years old, to play

with. Willie was not to 'play' with them until he had grown and married. Only when he had settled down as a family man did he return to his 'toys' and then with such seriousness, his colleagues must now be in awe of him.

New collectors like himself are still fortunate, Willie continues, in that coins are still plentiful here, particularly in the Visayan provinces. Everytime he commutes to his hometown in Capiz, which is often, it is an occasion to visit familiar coin-hunting grounds.

Willie believes that for Spanish colonial coins, the Philippines is still the best source, having been at the end of the profitable Manila-Acapulco galleon route. So he has chosen to direct his own collection along that period, paying particular attention to Isabela and Alfonso coins. He is almost complete in both series except for a ₱4 1867 Isabela which he considers one of the rarest Philippine coins today. One of his prize coins, acquired in Capiz, is a platinum ₱2 coin dated 1868/9 obviously struck from the same die as the gold original. It appears to be the first of its kind around and at present he is still gathering data about it. There are many rare pieces surfacing these days, he says, but very little information can be had about them.

This lack of information is one of the problems of Filipino numismatists, according to Willie. That, and the need for a qualified and respected person or institution who may be entrusted with the important task of keeping track of the rare pieces and to act as clearing house for those coins leaving the country.

Coins, of course, may be lost in more ways than one. They may, as mentioned,

be bought by foreign collectors and kept abroad, or, because of lack of data on them, shoved aside as valueless and thrown away or melted.

It thus becomes the 'moral responsibility' of the one who comes across such coins to, at the very least, report their existence to other collectors.

Willie maintains that coins, especially the rare ones, should be enjoyed – and this way 'shared' – by all (numismatists as well as historians and scholars, etc.), like museum pieces. This may be

physically difficult to achieve if they are in private collections but if information and data on them were made available, 'sharing' would still be possible.

As few have aired their concern of the situation as Willie has, it may be that Willie treads a tricky path when he recommends stricter vigilance and moral responsibility. And yet, if his claim that many valuable coins are fast disappearing from our shores is true, then shouldn't his recommendations rate some consideration? □

Money differs from currency. While currency is anything with which commodities can be bought and debts cancelled, it does not always have an intrinsic value, but may be – as in the case of bank bills and Government notes – merely a voucher or representative of value, in which case it is not money in the strictest acceptance of that term. Money is that kind of currency which has an intrinsic value, and even if not used as currency would still be wealth. Money is anything that by agreement serves as a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade which has an intrinsic value or represents value, as legal tender, coins, notes or cash.

..... *The Numismatist*, January 1937

Beginner's Section

GEMS IN A PHILIPPINE COIN COLLECTION

by Antonio M. del Mundo

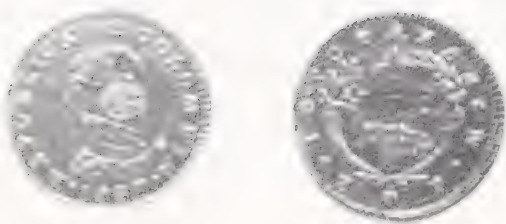
In an article published in the January 1975 issue of *Barrilla*, an attempt was made by this writer to present to the readers, particularly to beginning collectors, the "Gems of Philippine Numismatics". During the intervening four years however, more hitherto unknown "gems" have surfaced and previously documented ones have gained notches in the rarity scale for Philippine coins. Hence, this article was written as an updated version of the earlier one. In addition to the discussion of exceedingly rare coins as was done previously, key coins (though not necessarily expensive) are included here.

On the top rung of the Philippine numismatic ladder is a new discovery, an 8-escudo Mexican gold coin (EoMo Mint) dated 1829 with an "F.7.^o" counterstamp. The coin itself is a rarity, as are all coins from the EoMo Mint, and the counterstamp made it unique since the edicts of October 13, 1828 and October 27, 1832 ordering the counterstamping of coins from the newly independent Spanish-American republics did not include gold coins in their coverage.¹ No other specimen of this coin aside from that in the

CB Money Museum collection is known extant and its discovery relegated to second spot the previous "queen", a 1-Escudo gold coin of Colombia dated 1827 with a "Y.II." counterstamp, another unique coin also with the MM collection.



Mexican 8-Escudos, 1829 C/S "F.7.^o"



Colombian (Popayan) 1-Escudo, 1827 C/S "F.1"

Another gold crown in the unique category and also belonging to the CB collection is an 8-Escudo coin of Chile dated 1822 with an "F.7.^o" countermark.



Chile 8-Escudo, 1822 C/S "F.7.^o"

It can be concluded from the foregoing three coins that gold still occupies the prime position both in the numismatic and monetary fields (price of gold bullion has hit stratospheric levels lately) yet ironically it is a lowly copper coin

which has been crowding out the top three. The 2-centavo copper coins dated 1899 and issued during the revolution under Emilio Aguinaldo can be classified politically as the first free Filipino coins since they were conceived, struck and authorized for circulation by Filipinos acting for the first time as a sovereign people after the declaration of independence in 1898. But, like the first Philippine Republic, they had a short-lived circulation.

The first type is the more common of the two, although it remains exceedingly rare, with perhaps less than 10 pieces



Aguinaldo Coin 2c 1899 (First Type)



Aguinaldo Coin 2c 1899 (Second Type)

existing in private collections. The second type is much more rare, and only three specimens are known to exist.

Still clinging to the fifth slot is the 4-Peso gold coin of Isabela II dated 1867. With a recorded mintage of 1,530 compared to 30,182 for the more common 1868 dated coins, not more than 5 genuine specimens of these coins are known extant in the country. (There have been many counterfeits appearing in the numismatic market lately, and collectors should beware of buying 1867 dated 4-P which are not properly authenticated.)



Isabela II 4-P 1867

Silver crown-sized coins from Mexico and other Spanish colonies in revolt with the "MANILA 1830" overstrike were once the undisputed leaders among rare Philippine coins and were only edged out from the apex by the new discoveries. Only five of these coins are known extant and all of them are confirmed to be in the Philippines with the recent acquisition by the CB of the last remaining known specimen previously belonging to a foreign collection.

Minor silver coins with the "F.7.^o" or "Y.II." countermarks still remain the elusive ones and it is believed that not more than six specimens of the 2-real and 4-real denominations are extant,



"Manila 1830" Overstrike

while only three 1-real coins with counterstamps are known. This is due to the fact that the edict of 1832 excluded them from the counterstamping requirement



Counterstamped minors. 2-Reales (Top) & 4-Reales (below)

Though these “rebel” coins were not meant originally for use in the Philippines but were nevertheless extended legitimacy through the application of a small punch for circulation therein, these coins offer the greatest challenge to collectors of Philippine coins and the possibility of future discoveries of other unique coins belonging to these series cannot be discounted since no records on the volume and description of coins counterstamped by the Spanish authorities are available and it is presumed that none were kept because coins were countermarked upon presentation.

An ascending rarity scale for these coins based on known and documented prices is being presented hereunder as a reference:

1. Republica Peruana, 8R, 1830-1836.
2. Republica Mexicana, 8R, 1830-1836.
3. Republica Boliviana, 8S, 1830-1836.
4. Santiago, Chile, Un Peso, 1834.
5. Bogota, Colombia, 8R, 1835
6. Republica Peruana, 1826-1829
7. Republica Mexicana, 1826-1829
8. Republica Boliviana, 1827-1829
9. Spanish Colonial 8R Bust Types
10. “Peru Libre”, 1822-1823
11. Guatemala, 8R, 1824-1836
12. Holed coins counterstamped around hole
13. “Manila 1828” overstrike
14. 8R “Pillar” or “Dos Mundos”
15. Republica Mexicana “Hook-Neck”, 1823-25
16. Mexico, Iturbide, 1822-23
17. Argentina, Rio de Plata

18. Crowns of Spain
19. Coins with two or more countermarks
20. Coins of Brazil
21. “MANILA-1830” overstrike
22. Counterstamped minor coins
23. Counterstamped gold coins
24. European crowns other than Spain
25. Santiago, Chile – other than 1834
26. Colombia – other than 1835
27. United States Coins

NOTE: In general, the “F.7.º” countermark is scarcer for all issues than the “Y.II.”

The series of Alfonso XII 4-P gold coins issued from 1880-82 and 1885 are all bracketed in the extremely rare category, with the cheapest among them – the 1882 – now commanding an average price of a thousand dollars for a VF Specimen. This is due to their relatively low mintage which may be attributed to their unpopularity with the people who preferred the gold “Isabelinas”.

A Philippine collection without the unfaced “Barrilla” of 1728 cannot be considered complete since it is reputedly the first coin minted in the Philippines.



Alfonso 4-P 1882

Its crude striking however had given rise to conjectures among modern-day numismatists that these coins were manufactured by local Chinese tinsmiths under government supervision. Seven specimens of this coin are now known extant since the discovery of the first one among the ruins of the old Sto. Tomas in Intramuros in 1946. Before that, the copper “Barrilla” of 1766 was confirmed by historical documents to be the first one minted. A “Barrilla” dated 1743 which appears to be silver was discovered five years ago and though records are silent on its minting or even on any government decree authorizing its manufacture, it is believed to be a coin issued under local authority.



Isabela 50¢ 1866



Isabela 50¢ 1867



Barrilla 1728



Isabela 50¢ (Reverse)



Barrilla 1743



Barrilla 1766

Competing with the gold coins of Isabela II issued from 1861 to 1868 are the silver ones belonging to the same series. Foremost among them are the 50-centavos dated 1866 with a mintage of 7,442 and the 1867 of the same denomination with a mintage of 6,870. The most common is the 1868 the mintage of which is 423,047 though its price may increase a hundredfold if acquired in strictly BU condition.

The 50-c dated 1884 of the Alfonso XII series (1880-1885) has lately become one of the most sought after coins due to its relatively low mintage, 22,622 compared to an average of 2 million pieces for the other years with the exception of the 1880 50-c (127,050). In VF condition, its price has already exceeded the ₱1,000 mark and in uncirculated condition may parallel the price of its more common gold counterparts.



Alfonso XII 50¢ 1884

Likewise, the 10-c of the same series dated 1880 (mintage: 14,542) and 1884 (mintage: 10,045) have become the elusive ones and if found in uncirculated condition may command a price approximating that of the 1880 50-c.



Alfonso XII 10¢ 1884



One Peso 1906

The "US-Philippine" series issued from 1903-1945 when the Philippines was under American control produced some of the finest rarities of Philippine numismatics. At the forefront of this series are the 1906-S silver pesos which were immediately recalled from circulation when their bullion value exceeded their face value due to the increasing price of silver and were recoined into pesos of smaller sizes with a reduced fineness. The few pieces which escaped the smelter's pot are now in great demand and command prices which five years ago were considered prohibitive.

All silver coins (10¢, 20¢, 50¢ and 1-P) dated 1904 and struck at the Philadelphia Mint with a mintage of 11,355 for each denomination have already joined the ranks of Philippine gems. Out of its total mintage, 1,355 went to the proof sets and



One Peso 1904 (P)



50¢ 1904 (P)



20¢ 1904 (P)



10¢ 1904 (P)

the remaining 10,000 sets were offered for sale at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Less than a half was sold and the balance was shipped to the Philippines where they circulated as ordinary coins after being offered to collectors for a time. Unless offered in uncirculated state, the collector should be on the look-out for purported specimens of these coins which are actually the cheaper 1904-S

coins and passed off as 1904-P by the expert removal of the mintmark.

The "US-Philippine" series also gave birth to two "mules" which in numismatics are coins having an obverse and a reverse that do not usually correspond to each other. In 1918, the reverse of the 20¢ coin which has a broader shield and a smaller date appeared on the 5-centavo issue for that year. Since this error was



5¢ 1918. Mule at left & regular at right.

immediately detected and corrected by the U.S. Mint authorities, it is surmised that only a few circulated and if in BU condition are now considered extremely rare. Ten years later, the second mule came out but it was an intentional freak. All the 20-¢ dated 1928 are mules with the reverse of the 5-¢ coin. It would then appear that in the desire of the Manila Mint officials to issue the 1928 20-¢ despite the lack of new dies, they utilized the reverse of the 5-¢ for that year. It should be noted that 1928 marked the first time a silver coin was struck by the Manila Mint in seven years with the 20-¢ having the distinction of being the only silver coin minted during that year.



20¢ 1928 Mule at left & 1929 regular at right

The 3-coin set of 1936 issued to commemorate the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth on November 15 of the previous year has thru the misfortunes of war, acquired a rarity



*Quezon-Murphy-Roosevelt Commemorative Set
From top: Quezon-Murphy 50¢, Quezon-Murphy 1P, Quezon-Roosevelt 1P and Common Reverse*

rating which may be considered as quite phenomenal. Nearly one half of its total mintage (10,000) was dumped in 1942 into the deep sea south of Corregidor together with the Bureau of Treasury's entire hoard of silver pesos to prevent them from falling into Japanese hands. Salvage operations were immediately undertaken after the war but the three years of submersion in sea water had exacted a heavy toll on these coins which were recovered coral-encrusted, heavily corroded and coated with a dark substance which can hardly be removed. It was indeed a numismatic debacle which jacked up the prices of the unaffected specimens remaining in some fortunate collectors' albums. However, judging from the advertisements of American-based coin dealers offering them, it appears that majority of the best specimens of these commemorative coins have been kept in the U.S.A. even before World War II.

A number of coins belonging to the Republic issues (1958-present) have already etched for themselves niches in the Hall of Fame of Philippine numismatics. As expected, gold again grabs the limelight.

The gold 1-P commemorative coin of 1970 marking the visit during that year of Pope Paul VI to the Philippines was already destined for "greatness" since its initial issuance on three grounds. First, it was the first gold coin issued in the Philippines since 1885 (although demonetized before issue). Second, with the phenomenal increase in the price of gold and the devaluation of some of the world's major currencies, people had turned to the hoarding of the precious metal as a hedge against inflation. And, finally, out of a total mintage of 1,000 pieces, only 500 were sold to qualified purchasers, the other half, being retained by the CB as presentation pieces. It is not surprising that the coin is now selling at fifteen times its initial acquisition cost.

Another low mintage coin of recent occurrence, appeared in 1977 when the BU specimen type of the 5,000-P gold coins for that year was issued with a surprisingly low mintage of ONE HUNDRED pieces, only 50 of which were sold in accordance with Central Bank policy². This coin commemorating the 5th Anniversary of the New Society and having a diameter of 50 mm. and a weight of 69.5 gms. is reputedly the world's largest and



Pope Paul VI -- Pres. Marcos Commemorative Gold Coin 1970



5,000 P Gold Coin Commemorating the 5th Year of the New Society, 1977.

highest denominated legal tender gold coin. Its mintage which may be considered as the world's lowest for a modern coin has certainly elicited predictions from numismatists that someday it will be the

most valuable among Philippine coins.

But the roll does not end here and perhaps another coin from nowhere may outshine the "brightest gem in Philippine numismatics". □

FOOTNOTES

¹ At the onset of the 18th century, 8-Reales silver coins of Mexico and other Latin-American countries which had risen in rebellion against Spain were circulating heavily in the Philippines and the Spanish authorities in Manila not wanting to recognize their former colonies' independence decreed thru Gov. Gen. D. Mariano Ricafort on October 13, 1828 that these coins should be overstruck with the inscription "MANILA" above the date on the obverse and the Royal Arms surrounded by the legend "HABILITADO POR EL REY N.S.D. FERN. VII" on the reverse. The decree covered the period 1828 to 1832 but overstriking was done until 1830 only due to a breakdown of the machinery

A new decree issued on October 27, 1832

provided for the counterstamping with a simpler circular punch bearing the initials "F.7." (for Ferdinand VII) and a royal crown embossed in pearls with a small cross on top. Upon his death and the ascension to the throne of his daughter Isabel II in 1834, the initials in the counterstamps were changed to "Y.II."

Counterstamping stopped in 1837 when Spain extended recognition to her former colonies and their coins were allowed to circulate freely in the Philippines.

² Mintage for proof is 3,823 corresponding to the number of orders received by CB and Franklin Mint. The BU specimens were sold over the counters and naturally were sold out during the first day.

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We must be aware that art is a constituent part of human civilization, and therefore it must be sought in any creation; in fact at close examination, we will find it expressed in practically any coin usually more as a reflection of the general art concepts of a period filtered through the personality of the engraver.

We must be aware that the ideals of beauty vary with each generation — they fluctuate with races, civilizations, or ideologies.

. The *Numismatist*
December 1963

Special Features

*Ed's Note: In these days of double-digit inflation rates, Barrilla finds it worthwhile to reprint excerpts from the book, *The Inhabitants of the Philippines* by Frederic H. Sawyer. Though these articles do not belong strictly to the realm of numismatics, they are nevertheless included here to inform numismatists of the purchasing power ninety years ago of the coins in their collections.*

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET IN 1892 (For a family of three adults and three children)

by Frederic H. Sawyer

| <i>Mexican dollars per month</i> | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| House-rent | 100 | parties | 25 |
| Servants' wages and food | 80 | Repairs to carriage, shoeing horses, materials for cleaning stable, etc. | 10 |
| Washing | 12 | Garden expenses — plants, tools, hose | 5 |
| Forage and grain for two ponies | 16 | Subscriptions to clubs, tele- phone, newspapers and charities | 20 |
| Allowance of cook for market . | 60 | Tobacco and cigars | 7 |
| Extra for two dinner-parties of 6 to 8 guests each | 20 | Taxes on servants and horses .. | 10 |
| Bill at Almacén (grocery store) for groceries, ordinary wines, spirits, and petroleum | 65 | Clothing for self and family ... | 50 |
| Bill at Botica (drugstore) for soda water, ice and various articles | 20 | Pocket money, entertainments, and sundries | 100 |
| Case of champagne for dinner- | | Per month | 600 |
| | | Say \$7,200 per annum. | |

WAGES IN 1892

by Frederic H. Sawyer

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Mayordomo, or steward, who would act as butler | 8 per month (Mex. \$) |
| Two houseboys, one would valet the mas- ter the other would trim lamps and pull the punkah @ \$6 | 12 " " |
| Sempstress or maid to mis- tress | 6 " " |
| Gardener or coolie, would car- ry water for baths, sweep and water . . . | 6 " " |
| Coachman, would look after one pair of horses and carriage . | 12 " " |
| Food for six servants, @ \$3 each | 18 " " |
| Maestro cook . . . | 18 " " |

American competition for servants has more than doubled these rates of pay. Cooks get \$50 now.

The house-boys and maid live in the house, and sleep on the floor, with a grass mat and pillows. The mayordomo sometimes lives quite near, being, perhaps, a married man. The coachman has his room by the stables, and the gardener lives in the lodge, or in a small hut in the garden.

The maestro-cook does not usually sleep on the premises. He arrives about 11 a.m. bearing two baskets depending from a *pinga*, or palma-brava staff, resting on his shoulder. These baskets will contain the day's marketing — eggs, fish, meat, chicken, salad, tomatoes, bananas, firewood, and many other things.

He promptly sets to work, and by twelve, or half-past, presents a tiffin of three or four courses.

His afternoon is devoted to preparing the more elaborate dinner due at 7:30 p.m. when he will be ready to serve soup, fish, entrees, a roast, a curry, and sweets, all conscientiously prepared, and sent in hot. Most excellent curries are made in Manila, both by Chinamen and natives. To my mind, the best are made from prawns, from crabs, or from frogs' legs. If you cannot eat anything else at dinner, you can always make out with the curry.

The dinner over, the cook asks for orders, and takes his departure, to return with perfect punctuality the following day. The Chinese cooks all belong to a guild, which is a trades' union and a co-operative society, and are bound to follow the rules.

They would never dream of going into a market and bidding one against the other.

Their system is to assemble early every morning at the guild house, and for each man to state his requirements. A scribe then tabulates the orders – so many turkeys, so many chickens, etc. and two experienced cooks are commissioned as buyers to go into the market and purchase the whole lot, the provisions being afterwards fairly divided amongst the members, each having his turn to get the choice pieces, such as saddle of mutton, kidneys, etc. But if a dinner-party is contemplated, the cook who has to prepare it gets the preference.

They thus obtain everything much cheaper than the native cooks, even after taking a good squeeze for themselves. I believe that they have a fixed percentage which they charge, and would consider it dishonest to take any more, whilst the

guild would not approve of their taking any less.

If you send away your cook, the guild will settle for you who is to replace him. All your culinary fancies will be well known to the council of the guild, and they will pick out a man up to your standard.

It was customary to give the cook a fixed sum per day to provide tiffin and dinner, and this was paid once a week.

I found that two dollars a day was sufficient to amply provide for my family, and I could have one guest to tiffin or dinner without notice, and be confident that the meal would be sufficient. In fact, this was part of my agreement with the cook. By giving short notice, the dinner could be extended for two or three people at an additional charge.

The cook rendered no account of the money he received; but, if I was not satisfied with the meals he provided, I admonished him, and if he did not do better I discharged him. I may say, however, that there was very seldom cause for complaint, for the Chinese are thorough businessmen. □

Money talks as much as ever, but what it says nowadays makes less cents.

..... *The Numismatist*, January 1959

CHILDREN ON COINS

by Ben M. Alcantara

The child is a cynosure that everyone would love to see. He has eyes which seem so innocent and yet behind them is a reservoir of unknown powers, which can guide us to lucent future. His lips are so frail but when they speak, they dominate. We see in the child the struggles we once had to extricate ourselves from life's difficulties. And yet in him we may find the continuance of a legacy and mission in life that we might leave behind unfulfilled.

It is not surprising that some of the most famous children who appeared on coins, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries were successors to monarchs. At a very tender age, some of them assumed the tasks of perpetuating dynasties during the time when more liberal ideas threatened their very existence.

To delve in detail on the lives of some of the children on coins is not the intent of this article. But this is an attempt to give some highlights in their lives that might touch in us the inherent love for children, and to arouse the interest of the uninitiated in numismatics so that this

may add another dimension in their collections. If there is one facet in the ever expanding subject matter on coins that numismatists can baby, it is children on coins. The satisfaction to be derived from it is further enhanced by our natural love for children.

Among the most notable children on coins was Pedro II, who appeared on the obverse of 1832-33 6,400 Reis (gold) and 1833-40 10,000 Reis (gold) issued by Brazil. Pedro II, the second and last emperor of Brazil, was only 5 years old when his father, the leader of Brazil's fight for independence from Portugal, abdicated in his favor on April 7, 1831. Towards the end of the decade, the Brazilians became impatient with the regency that ruled the country for nine years, which prompted the parliament to declare that Dom Pedro de Alcantara had attained majority and crowned him on July 18, 1841 at the age of 15.

Dom Pedro II was a simple, modest and democratic ruler. His reign which lasted for almost half a century is probably the most interesting and fruitful epoch in

Brazilian history. Brazil had made substantial economic progress under his wise rule. But monarchy had become an anachronism in the New World and his rule had to give way to a more popular clamor for a republic. He was forced to abdicate and died in exile in Europe on December 5, 1891. After 21 years, his remains and those of his wife were returned to Brazil and laid to rest in a chapel in the city of Petropolis, named in his honor.



Pedro II

The life of Napoleon Francois Joseph Charles Reichstadt, was a contrast to that of Pedro II. (Young head of Napoleon II on obverse of 1816 French 1, 3, 5, 10, centimes and 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, and 5 Francs. These are unofficial pieces struck during the reign of Napoleon III, perhaps to give continuity to the dynasty.) He was the only son of the emperor Napoleon I and the empress Maria Louise and the long desired heir to his father. However, he came at a time when his father's power was collapsing and this fateful twist of events prevented him from reigning supreme in France. His father's offer to

abdicate in his favor was superceeded by abdication in the name of both father and son. The young Napoleon was then taken to the court of his grandfather, the Austrian emperor Francis I.

The Bonapartist planned to bring him back to Paris during the Hundred Days but the plan did not materialize. Another painful blow came to his life when the Treaty of Paris excluded him from eventual succession to his mother's Italian dominions. Instead, he settled for the Austrian title of duke of Reichstadt.

The duke dreamed of some new sovereignty and this was made more persistent by his grief over his father's humiliation and by revelations of his mother's later conduct. However, the mention that he might be king of Italy was made only to discourage the France of Louis Philippe from Italian enterprises. Ill health interrupted the military exercises that he enjoyed so much. It resulted in pulmonary tuberculosis which caused his death at the age of 21. *l'Aiglon* ("The Eaglet"), Edmond Roland's masterpiece, excellently presented the pathos of his existence.



Napoleon II

Children monarchs on coins were not confined to the male species. The young head of Wilhelmina, queen of the Netherlands from 1890-1948, appeared on 1892-1897 10 and 25 cents and 1 and 10 Gulden. Wilhelmina, the only daughter of king William III broke the male line of the House of Orange-Nassau. It was not until September 6, 1898, though, that she was enthroned for she was only 10 years old when her father died.

It was her exceptional beauty and dignity that won back the affections of



Wilhelmina

people who had been tempted by republicanism. During WWII, though exiled in England with her family, she became the rallying symbol of the resistance movement in the Netherlands. And when liberation came, her people welcomed her with great enthusiasm. On September 4, 1948, because of ill health, she abdicated in favor of her daughter Juliana. She died at Het Loo on November 28, 1962.

Strong religious feeling dominated her entire life. This was revealed in her memoirs published in 1959 under the title *Eenzaam maar niet alleen* ("Lonely But Not Alone").

Other famous young monarchs on coins were Michael I, on 1930 Rumanian 5 and 10 Leis; Pedro V, on 1857-61 Portuguese 100 Reis, 1894-95 200 Reis and 1855-56 500 reis; Charles Louis (he appeared with his mother), on Tuscanian 5 and 10 Lira and 1 Francescone; and Alfonso XIII who was honored in various denominations in the Spanish coinage.

Michael I (Mihai I) became king of Rumania twice. At age 8, he was proclaimed king when his father, Carol II, was excluded from succession to king Ferdinand after the latter's death in 1927. Carol II returned to Rumania in 1930 and Michael I, once more, became crown prince. He became king again in 1940 when his father abdicated. Michael I may be remembered for his espousal of a democratic government for Rumania. Soviet pressure forced him to abdicate in 1947. He went to exile in Athens where he married Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.



Michael I

Pedro V (Petrus V) was king of Portugal since 1853. He succeeded his mother queen Maria II after her death. His father Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, became his regent till his 18th birthday. The vast experience he gained in his long

tour of the more progressive states of Europe helped him tremendously in solving his country's problems. He married Stephanie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringer in 1858 but she died the next year. Pedro died childless in 1861.



Pedro V

Charles Louis, was the son of Louis, duke of Parma, and Spanish infanta Maria Luisa. When his father died, Maria Luisa ruled as regent for him until 1807. He really never ruled Tuscany. The claws of Napoleon's power burried him in the abyss of obscurity.



Charles and Maria Luisa

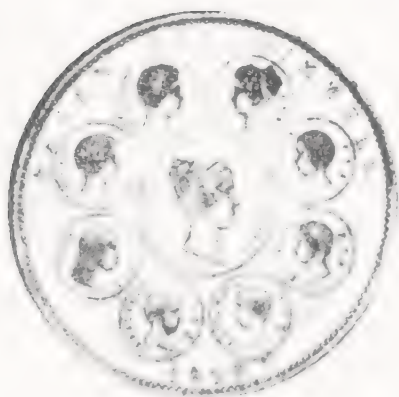
Among the children on coins, Alfonso XIII had the distinction of being featured as a baby, child and boy. This unique situation was brought about by his being a posthumous son of Alfonso XII. Upon his birth, he was immediately proclaimed king under the regency of his mother Maria Christina. He begun to rule in 1902 on his 16th birthday. The decline of his popularity was primarily due to his political meddling which resulted in the instability of the governments under his rule. When the Republican parties became powerful, they demanded his abdication. He was forced to leave Spain on April 4, 1937. He never returned to Spain in his lifetime. Before he died in Rome on February 28, 1941, he had abdicated his rights to his third son Don Juan.

An entire royal family was honored on commemorative coins issued by Bavaria in 1828 (Blessings of Heaven on Royal Family). Theresa of Saxe-Hildburghausen was featured on the reverse surrounded by her four sons, Maximilian II of Bavaria; Otho of Greece; the future regent Luitpold of Bavaria and Adalbert, and four daughters. The obverse features the bust of her husband Louis I, a patron of the Arts and king of Bavaria from 1825-48.

Russia came out with 1835-36 1-1/2 Rouble pieces, the design of which is somewhat similar to the commemorative coins issued by Bavaria. The bust on the obverse may be that of Nicholas I who ruled Russia from 1825 to 1855, while the woman on the reverse that of his wife Charlotte, daughter of king Frederick William of Prussia, surrounded by her seven young children.



Alfonso XIII



*Royal Family
(Bavaria)*



*Royal Family
(Russia)*

Perhaps, the child that predominated on coins in some parts of Europe during the 18th century is Christ in the Madonna and Child which appeared in some coins of the German States of Bavaria and Wurzburg, Gibraltar, Hungary, Italian State of Genoa, Vatican Papal City of Bologna, Vatican Papal States and the

Vatican City. This is a hint of the strong religious air that prevailed in these countries at that time. The different interpretations of various artist of the design at the Madonna and Child would very well satisfy the aesthetic appetite of numismatists.

With the advent of republican govern-



Prussian 3 Mark issued to commemorate the 100 years Defeat of Napoleon



Israeli 5 Lira Pounds issued to celebrate the 11th Anniversary of "In-gathering the Exiles"



Madonna and Child

ments, children made a somewhat "low profile" in the coinage of the era. They were featured on coins with parents, especially with the mother, and other adults to celebrate events of national significance.

An interesting piece is the 1913 Prussian 3 Mark issued to celebrate the 100 Years Defeat of Napoleon. This event refers to the humiliating setback suffered by Napoleon's *Grande armee* in the battle of Leipzig or "Battle of the Nations" on October 16-19, 1813. Prussia's leaders took a major role in this battle. The event led to the downfall and abdication of Napoleon.

Another equally interesting specie is the 1959 5 Lira Pounds issued by Israel to celebrate the 11th Anniversary of "In-gathering the Exiles". During the formative years of Israel as an independent state, the principal enactment of the

knesset (Israeli parliament) included a Law of Return, which gave every Jew the right of immigration in accordance with the policy of "In-gathering the exiles." This policy was initiated by the *Zionist* movement whose primary aim was to return to Palestine and to rebuild the Jewish Nation in Palestine.

The declaration of the International Year of the Child, this year, will inspire more countries to mint coins with the child as the motif or the inclusion of the child in the overall designs on coins. This recognition is in part brought about by the realization that the fulfilment of man's goal, that is, of a harmonious and peaceful society, depends much on the stage of maturity humanity has so far achieved and the *child*, who is a "maker of man", may in the near future learn to shape the destiny of mankind towards this end. □

CHILDREN ON COINS
A PRELIMINARY CHECK-LIST BY THE EDITORS

| Year | Country | Person or Event Portrayed or Commemorated | Denomination | Craig Yeoman or Pick No. |
|---------|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1967 | Anguilla | Baby and young child with town people | 100 Liberty Dollars | KM# 14 |
| 1832-33 | Brazil | Boy head of Pedro II | 6,400 Reis (gold) | C# 203 |
| 1833-40 | | | 10,000 Reis (gold) | 204 |
| 1970 | Costa Rica | Mother and child | 25 Colones | H# 5 |
| 1976 | Cyprus | (Baby in the arm of mother and another child) | | |
| | | Refugee Commemorative | 1 Pound | Y# 49 |
| | | Refugee Commemorative (Mother and child) | 500 Mils | Y# 48 |
| 1955 | Czechoslo- vakia | 10th Anniversary Nazi Liberation (Soldier holding a child) | 10 Korun | Y#55 |
| | | 10th Anniversary Nazi Liberation (Mother and child with soldier) | 25 Korun | 56 |
| | | 10th Anniversary Nazi Liberation (Soldier being kissed by a boy) | 100 Korun | 58 |
| 1977 | Finland | 60th Anniversary of Inde- pendence (Child among adults) | 10 Markkaa | 66 |
| 1816 | France | Young head of Napoleon II (Essai) | 1 Centime 3 Centimes 5 Centimes 10 Centimes 1/4 Franc 1/2 Franc | KM# PTE6 7 8 9 10 11 |

| Year | Country | Person or Event Portrayed or Commemorated | Denomination | Craig Yeoman or Pick No. |
|---------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>German States/</i> | | 1 Franc | 12 |
| | | | 2 Francs | 13 |
| | | | 5 Francs | 14 |
| 1866-71 | Bavaria | Madonna and child | Ein (1) Vere- insthaler | C# 258 |
| 1855 | | Restoration of Madonna column in Munich | Zwey (2) Gul- den | 233 |
| 1778-83 | | Madonna and child | Convention Thaler | 80a |
| 1828 | | Blessing of Heavens on Royal Family (Theresa surrounded by her 8 children | Convention Thaler | 171 |
| 1835 | | School given to Bene- dictine Order | Convention Thaler | 186 |
| 1913 | Prussia | 100 Years Defeat of Napo- leon | 3 Mark | Y# 133 |
| 1841 | Wurttem- berg | 25th Anniversary of Reign | 1 Gulden 4 Ducats | C# 183 201 |
| 1786 | Wurzburg | Madonna and child | Convention Thaler | 88 |
| 1786-91 | | Cherub | Convention Thaler | 89 |
| 1975 | Gibraltar | 250th Anniversary Introd- uction of British Sterling (Madonna and child) | 50 Pounds | Y# 5 |
| 1973 | Haiti | Mother and child | 50 Gourdes | H# 72 |
| 1769 | Hungary | Madonna and child | 10 Krajczar | C# 19a |
| 1737-48 | | | 10 Krajczar | 60 |
| 1766-80 | | | 20 Krajczar | 22a |
| 1830 | | | 20 Krajczar | 56 |
| 1837-48 | | | 20 Krajczar | 61 |
| 1767-80 | | | 1/2 Thaler | 27 |
| 1785-90 | | | 1/2 Thaler | Y# 45.2 |

| Year | Country | Person or Event Portrayed or Commemorated | Denomination | Craig Yeoman or Pick No. |
|---------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1792-94 | | | 1/2 Thaler | C# 53 |
| 1830 | | | 1/2 Thaler | 57 |
| 1767-80 | | | 1 Thaler | 30 |
| 1792 | | | 1 Thaler | 54 |
| 1831-33 | | | 1 Thaler | 58a |
| 1848 | | | 20 Krajczar | 69 |
| 1929-39 | | | 2 Pengo | Y# 43 |
| 1766-80 | | | 1 Ducat | C# 35a |
| 1791-92 | | | 1 Ducat | Y# 52a |
| 1792-99 | | | 1 Ducat | Y# 55 |
| 1781-85 | | | 2 Ducats | Y# 48 |
| 1974 | India | F.A.O. Issue: Equality, Development, Peace (Family) | 10 Rupees 50 Rupees | Y# 102 103 |
| 1959 | Israel | 11th Anniversary In-gathering the Exiles | 5 Lirot Pounds | 18 |
| 1793-95 | <i>Italian States/</i> | | | |
| | Genoa | Madonna and child | 24 Lire | C# 22 |
| 1793-97 | | | 96 Lire | 24 |
| 1772 | Naples & Sicily | Birth of Princess Theresa Commemorative | Paistra of 120 Grana | 65 |
| 1858 | Parma | Bust of Robert and Louise | 5 Lire | 36 |
| 1803-4 | Tuscany | Charles Louis and Maria Luisa | 5 Lire | 48 |
| 1803-7 | | Facing busts | 1 Francescone | 50 |
| 1803-7 | | Charles Louis & Maria Luisa | 10 Lire | 49 |
| 1936-41 | Italy | Woman and children | 5 Lire | Y# 89 |
| 1892-97 | Netherlands | Bust of girl Wilhelmina | 10 Cents 25 Cents 1 Gulden 10 Gulden | 20 21 22 28 |
| 1897 | Philippines | Young head of Alfonso XIII | 1 Peso | Y# 13 |
| 1857-61 | Portugal | Young head of Pedro V | 100 Reis | C# 117a |
| 1854-55 | | | 200 Reis | 108 |

| Year | Country | Person or Event Portrayed or Commemorated | Denomination | Craig Yeoman or Pick No. |
|-----------|-------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1855-56 | | | 500 Reis | 119a |
| 1896 | Puerto Rico | Young head of Alfonso XIII | 10 Centavos | Y# 2 |
| 1895 | | | 20 Centavos | 3 |
| 1896 | | | 40 Centavos | 4 |
| 1895 | | | 1 Peso | 5 |
| 1930 | Romania | Young head of Michael I | 20 Lei | 56 |
| | | | 5 Lei | 55 |
| 1835-36 | Russia | Royal Family (Presentation Piece) | 1-1/2 Roubles | Y# 172 |
| 1976 | San Marino | Baby | 10 Lires | Y# 54 |
| | | Family | 100 Lires | 57 |
| 1972 | | Mother holding baby up | 500 Lires | 23 |
| 1889-92 | Spain | Baby head Alfonso XIII | 50 Centimos | 79 |
| 1894 | | Child head | 50 Centimos | 83 |
| 1896-1900 | | Boy head | 50 Centimos | 87 |
| 1889-91 | | Baby head | 1 Peseta | 80 |
| 1893-94 | | Child head | 1 Peseta | 84 |
| 1896-1902 | | Boy head | 1 Peseta | 88 |
| 1889-92 | | Baby head | 2 Pesetas | 81 |
| 1894 | | Child head | 2 Pesetas | 85 |
| 1888-92 | | Baby head | 5 Pesetas | 82 |
| 1892-94 | | Child head | 5 Pesetas | 86 |
| 1896-99 | | Boy head | 5 Pesetas | 89 |
| 1889-87 | | Baby head | 20 Pesetas | A82 |
| 1892 | | Child head | 20 Pesetas | A86 |
| 1899 | | Boy head | 20 Pesetas | A89 |
| 1897 | | Boy head | 100 Pesetas | 90 |
| 1974 | | Mother and Child | 1 Lilangeni | 7 |
| 1975 | Swaziland | F.A.O. Issue and I.W.Y. Commemorative (Mother and Child) | 1 Lilangeni | 16 |
| 1976 | | F.A.O. Issue (Mother and Child) | 1 Lingeni | 17 |
| 1974 | | H.M. 75th Anniversary and | | |

| Year | Country | Person or Event Portrayed or Commemorated | Denomination | Craig Yeoman or Pick No. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Unicef (Child) | 20 Emalangeni | 10 |
| 1974 | | H.M. 75th Anniversary (Mother and Child) | 25 Emalangeni | 11 |
| 1948 | Switzerland | Swiss Confederation Cente- nial (Mother and Child) | 5 Francs | 53 |
| 1977 | Turkey | F.A.O. Issue (Family | 2 1/2 Liras | 130 |
| | | | 5 Liras | 131 |
| | | | 50 Liras | 132 |
| 1937 | United States | Roanoke Commemorative (The Birth of Virginia Dare) | | |
| 1796-97 | Vatican Papal City/ Bologna | Madonna and Child | 5 Paoli 10 Paoli | C# 68 69.1 |
| 1835-46 | Vatican Papal States | Child with four adults | 1 Scudo | C# 156 |
| 1892-46 | Vatican City | Woman with children | 5 Lire | Y# 37 |
| 1947-49 | | | 5 Lire | 42 |
| 1929-37 | | Madonna and child | 10 Lire | 8 |
| 1933-34 | | | 10 Lire | 18 |
| 1939-41 | | | 10 Lire | 29 |
| 1942-46 | | Woman with children | 10 Lire | 38 |
| 1947-49 | | | 10 Lire | 42 |
| 1957-58 | | Woman (standing) with children | 20 Lire | A52 |
| 1959-62 | | Woman with children | 20 Lire | 62 |
| 1963-65 | | | 20 Lire | 80 |
| 1942-49 | | | 100 Lire | 39 |
| 1951-56 | | Woman (standing) with children | 100 Lire | 53 |

Correspondence

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

37th and O Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20057

January 29, 1979

Dr. Benito J. Legarda
Editor, *Barrilla*
Money Museum
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila, Philippines

Dear Dr. Legarda:

Dr. Solterer called my attention to your work as editor of *Barrilla* -- The Central Bank Money Museum Quarterly. He kindly let me borrow the April, 1978 issue with the most interesting article on "Gold in the Philippines" by Dr. Angelita G. Legarda and your own notes on your visit to the Austrian Numismatic Collection.

I thought you might be interested in knowing that here at Georgetown we have become interested in numismatics also. Recently we were given several hundred items by former Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder to form the nucleus of our library's collection on the History of Money. And another of our Library Associates, David L. Ganz (Foreign Service '73), has promised to leave us his numismatic book collection of over 3,000 volumes.

We would like to receive a gift subscription to *Barrilla* so that our students can benefit from the excellent articles which it contains. Would you be able to arrange this? I would be most appreciative of your efforts.

Please accept my warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) Joseph E. Jeffs
University Librarian

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D.C. 20540

Refer to: 0-51-486
26 Feb. 1979

Money Museum
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila
Philippines 2801

Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the material mentioned below. We deeply appreciate your kindness in sending this material to the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) Nathan R. Einhorn
Chief

Exchange and Gift Division

The material received:
Barrilla, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1979.

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK
Postfact 2633, 600 Frankfurt 1

February 22, 1979

Dr. Benito Legarda, Jr.
Deputy Governor
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila, Philippines

Dear Dr. Legarda:

Please accept our thanks for sending us your quarterly publication "BARRILLA" on such a regular basis. This is a work that interests us again and again with the wide variety of numismatic subjects dealt with, many of which give us information that is often of great value for our own work in this sector.

Very truly yours,

(SGD.) Meier & Dr. Weschke
DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

BANCO DE MEXICO, S.A.

Mexico City, February 22nd., 1979.

Dr. Benito Legarda, Jr.
Deputy Governor
Research Sector
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila, Philippines

Dear Dr. Legarda,

Along these lines, I wish to express to you my appreciation for the excellent review, "BARRILLA, The Central Bank

Money Museum Quarterly", you were so kind to send me.

Looking forward to seeing you in the near future, please accept my best personal regards to you and Angelita.

Sincerely yours,
(SGD). GUSTAVO ROMERO KOLBECK
Director General

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
37th And O Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20057

The University Library

March 6, 1979

Dr. Angelita G. Legarda
Numismatic Consultant
Central Bank Money Museum
PHILIPPINES

Dear Dr. Legarda:

I am delighted that you are entering a gift subscription to *Barilla* for this library and that you are able to send us a complete run of the issues published to date.

Our students and faculty should receive much pleasure from this journal.

Please give my best regards to your husband.

Sincerely,

(SGD.) Joseph E. Jeffs
University Librarian

Central Bank Governor Receives Honorary Life Membership from PNAS

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Numismatic & Antiquarian Society (PNAS) a formal dinner was held in the Club Filipino on March 16, 1979. Guest of honor at the dinner was Governor G.S. Licaros, who was awarded Honorary Life Membership in the PNAS. Gov. Licaros is

only the third person to be thus honored the first two being the President, Ferdinand E. Marcos and the First Lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos. Gov. Licaros was the moving spirit behind the establishment of the Central Bank Money Museum, the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia. In 1975, Gov. Licaros



Gov. G. Licaros receives the plaque conferring him Honorary Life Membership to PNAS from Feliciano Belmonte, Jr., PNAS President, while looking on are Conrado F. Ciriaco and Antonio Bantug, Secretary and Vice President of PNAS respectively. Also in photo (seated) is PNAS Director Richard Lopez.

was awarded a plaque by the PNAS for his active support and contribution to Philippine numismatics by the establishment of the Money Museum. Gov. Licaros has been a cooperative and generous donor to the PNAS and has helped promote Philippine numismatics

abroad by sponsoring CB Money Museum exhibits abroad, and allowing CBMM personnel to represent this institution at numismatic conventions abroad.

The plaque conferring Honorary Life Membership to Gov. Licaros reads as follows:

On the occasion of its
GOLDEN JUBILEE

THE PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, INC.
(Established March 16, 1929)

hereby awards with gratitude to

Hon. GREGORIO S. LICAROS

Governor, Central Bank of the Philippines
HONORARY MEMBERSHIP No. 3

for his tremendous contribution to the cause of Philippine Numismatics, as manifested by the revival of the proofset program, the establishment of the Money Museum, and the opening of the Philippines' own mint and security printing press, and for his invaluable support extended to the Society.

Given at the Sampaguita Hall, Club Filipino, Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila, on March 16, 1979.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(SGD.) FELICIANO BELMONTE, JR.
FELICIANO R. BELMONTE, JR.
President

ATTESTED:

(SGD.) CONRADO F. CIRIACO
CONRADO F. CIRIACO
Secretary



PNAS President Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. delivers the Welcome Address.



Atty. Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. offers a toast for the awardee Gov. G. Licaros. Also in photo are Philip Liao, Mrs. Betty Belmonte, Manuel P. Manahan and Mrs. Concepcion Licaros.



Gov. G. Licaros gives his response after being conferred the Honorary Life Membership to the PNAS.



Gov. G. Licaros and Manuel Manahan, PNAS Past President, admire the big Golden Jubilee cake.

Philippine Numismatic Exhibit in Spain

Preparations are now under way for the Philippine Numismatic Exhibit in Spain from September to October this year, the second to be held outside the country. To commemorate this occasion, a medal, designed by CB Numismatic Consultant, Dr. Angelita G. Legarda will be struck in gold and silver by the Central Bank Mint. The obverse of the proposed medal features a reproduction of the similar side of the “Barilla” of 1766, which was the first historically documented copper coin made in the Philippines. It has a design of a ringed castle in the center beneath a crown and circumscribed by the legend “CIUDAD D MAN. 1766”. Below the “Barilla” is the inscription “PRIMERA EXPOSICION NUMISMATICA DE FILIPINAS EN ESPAÑA 1979” (First Philippine Numismatic Exposition in Spain 1979) in four arched lines to denote the event being commemorated.

On the reverse, the seal of the Central Bank is surmounted on a design of the

reverse of the 1766 “Barilla” which is flanked by two asterisks and occupying the upper arc is the legend “BANCO CENTRAL DE FILIPINAS”. This side of the “Barrilla” bears a crowned shield with a sea lion holding a sword separating the monogram **R** on the left and the number “1” on the right.

The design in its simplicity can best correlate the Philippines previous ties with Spain to the planned numismatic exposition. The “Barrilla” of 1766 was the first coin authorized by the Spanish colonial government to be made in the Philippines to alleviate the shortage of fractional coins during that period. The event to be commemorated by the medal will be the first numismatic exposition authorized by the Philippine government (in this instance, the Central Bank) to be held in Spain – a simple gesture which may help bridge the widening economic and cultural gap now existing between the Philippines and its former Mother Country. □



OBVERSE



REVERSE

Medal to be issued by the CB to commemorate the First Philippine Numismatic Exhibit in Spain.

CB Money Museum to Participate Actively in PNAS Golden Jubilee Celebration

This year 1979, the Philippine Numismatic & Antiquarian Society (PNAS) is celebrating its 50th Golden Jubilee. Numerous activities for its Golden Jubilee are scheduled to which many foreign numismatists are expected to attend.

One of the highlights of the Golden Jubilee Celebration, will be a Counterfeit Detection Seminar to be conducted by the Organization of International Numismatists (OIN) the first of its kind to be held outside North America. Well-known experts and teachers in Counterfeit Detection will conduct the 4-day seminar. Attendance to the seminar will be opened to all interested parties. However, the number of students is limited and preference will be given to members of the PNAS. Non-members will be admitted on a first-come-first-served basis. Enrollment for the Counterfeit Detection Seminar can be made through the PNAS Secretariat (P.O. Box 1955, Manila or Telephone Nos. 48-37-10 & 47-78-59). Staff members of the CB Money Museum will be registered for the seminar.

Major event of the PNAS Golden Jubilee Celebration will be the convention to be held at the Manila Hotel on November 15-18. Pre-convention activities include tours for foreign visitors as well as numerous social functions. A tentative schedule of activities provided by PNAS follows below:

NOVEMBER 12 (Monday)

(9:00 – 10:00 a.m.)

Welcome breakfast tendered by PNAS Officers and members of the Board to foreign visitors and guests.

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Visit to the Central Bank Money Museum thence to Security Printing Plant & Gold Refinery, Quezon City.

1:00 – 3:00 p.m.

Lunch at Covelandia

4:00 – 7:00 p.m.

Trip to Tagaytay

NOVEMBER 13 (Tuesday)

6:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Trip to San Fernando, La Union beaches

2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Trip to Baguio City

3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Tour of Baguio City and environs.
Overnight stay at Pines Hotel

NOVEMBER 14 (Wednesday)

12:00 noon

Leave Baguio City for return trip to Manila

5:00 p.m.

Arrive Manila

Evening

Optional – A Night at the Theatre

NOVEMBER 15 (Thursday)

8:00 – 9:00 a.m.

Exhibitors set up their exhibits bourse
Dealers set their tables

10:00 – 10:15 a.m.

Opening ceremony, cutting of ribbon
by Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos

10:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Registration and casting of ballots by
PNAS members.

Exhibits and bourse open to the
general public.

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

ANACS Lecture

4:00 – 6:00 p.m.

PNAS Auction Sale – 1st session

8:00 – 10:00 p.m.

Dinner Hosted by Mr. Sonny Belmon-
te and Mr. Philip Liao

NOVEMBER 16 (Friday)

8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Registration and casting of ballots by
PNAS members

(8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.)

(Trip to Corregidor for foreign visitors
and guests including PNAS members
who might like to join the group)

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

ANACS Lecture continuation

4:00 – 5:30 p.m.

PNAS Auction sale – 2nd session

8:00 – 10:00 p.m.

Dinner Party to be tendered by Dra.
Angelita Legarda and Mr. Antonio V.
Bantug.

NOVEMBER 17 (Saturday)

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Exhibits and bourse open to the
general public

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Registration and casting of ballots by
PNAS members

12:00 – 3:00 p.m.

Closing of ballot box and counting of
votes by Board of Canvassers.

(8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.)

(Trip to Pagsanjan & Makiling for
foreign guests and visitors)

3:00 – 4:00 p.m.

PNAS Auction Sale – 3rd session

8:00 – 10:00 p.m.

Banquet and Awards Night
Barangay Dance Troupe

NOVEMBER 18 (Sunday)

8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Exhibits and bourse open to the
general public

12:00 p.m.

Closing and removal of exhibits and
bourse tables

12:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Preparation for post convention tour
to Hongkong & Kuala Lumpur or
Singapore

Barrilla Editor Off to Mexico

Dep. Gov. Benito J. Legarda of the Central Bank and editor of Barrilla left for Mexico to attend as Central Bank Money Museum representative, the annual convention and auction of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico from March 11-18, 1979 at Hotel Maria Isabel Sheraton in Mexico City.

It was actually the second trip of Dr. Legarda to Mexico in 7 months. Last September he headed the delegation that put up the highly successful and first ever Philippine numismatic exhibit in a foreign soil which was held in Acapulco, Mexico.

The success of this exhibit seems to signal the start of a series of similar expositions in other countries for Dr. Legarda's recent trip to Mexico was to pursue Central Bank's accelerated numismatic acquisition program as a preparation for the Philippine exhibit in Spain next fall. In addition, he was there to facilitate and bring to a conclusion the negotiations with the Banco de Mexico and the Mexico Mint for the manufacture of master dies and planchets for the medals to be struck by the CB Mint to be used in the said forthcoming exhibit.

Significant Acquisitions

1. Alfonso XII. 4-Pesos Gold 1880 AU
2. Alfonso XII. 4-Pesos Gold 1885 EF
3. "MANILA 1830" overstrike on Mexico 8R Zacatecas
4. Peru Libre 8-Reales, 1823 with triple counterstamp. "F7" on obverse and "YII" on both sides of the hole.
5. Un Grano 1769 Mo struck at Mexico
6. Pattern Proof, 1-Real Silver coin, Isabela II 1857
7. Mexico (EoMo) 8-Reales 1828 counterstamped "YII"
8. Guatemala 8-Reales 1787. Proof-Like
9. Mexico 8-Reales 1833 Go. C/S "YII"
10. Mexico 8-Escudos 1822 Augustinus Iturbide.



Alfonso XII. 4 – Pesos Gold 1880 AU

Alfonso XII. 4-Pesos Gold 1885 EF



"MANILA 1830" overstrike on Mexico 8R Zacatecas

Peru Libre 8-Reales, 1823 with triple counter-stamp. "F7" on obverse and "YII" on both sides of the hole.



Un Grano 1769 Mo struck at Mexico

Pattern Proof. 1-Real Silver coin, Isabela II 1857

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